

GENERIC OPERATING RESERVE REQUIREMENT RULES

The rules are to determine which Transmission Customer should be charged for Operating Reserves (OR) based on an analysis of the transmission schedules. The analysis determines which schedules have an OR requirement. This analysis is for capacity only. The BPAT control area must have adequate unloaded generator capacity to meet the WECC Minimum Operating Reliability Criteria. In general, schedules from generation in the BPAT control area will have an OR requirement. The OR requirement is used to determine the OR charge.

RULES THAT DETERMINE WHICH SCHEDULES ARE CHARGED

General Rules

1. Schedules with a source outside the BPA control area have no OR requirement.
2. The Transmission Contract Holder (TCH) for each schedule will be assigned the reserve requirement associated with that schedule. If the schedule is multi-part, with both a Network and Intertie portion, the Network portion will determine the charge. If there is no Network TCH, then the Intertie portion will be used.
3. Interruptible Power (IP) schedules will not be included in the requirement determination. IP schedules require special arrangements and approval. They will be accounted for separately and will have separate rules.
4. Schedules where the source is a Load Entity (a party serving end-use loads from its distribution system) have no OR requirement. Load Entities are charged for schedules to the Load Entity (sink) and for internal generation, so for any schedules from the Load Entity (source) the reserve requirement has already been accounted for.
5. If the schedule from a generator in the BPAT control area does not have a TCH (contract with TBL), the generator will be responsible for the reserve requirement. Examples of power that is scheduled over transmission capacity that is not owned by BPAT are non-federal Intertie capacity or facilities owned by others. The generator is charged for OR as a Control Area Service for these schedules.
6. Some generators that are internal to a Load Entity may have schedules for off system sales for tracking Generation Imbalance. These generators have the OR requirement assigned to the Load Entity that they are located in, so the transmission schedules from internal generators will not have an OR requirement. See "Rules for Load Entities with Internal Generation" section.
7. Schedules where the sink is a generator in the control area, including BPAP, will have no requirement assigned to avoid double counting (except for station service schedules). The OR requirement is assigned to all schedules where the generator is the source. A generator may be a sink for several reasons, including 1) when the generator has a contingency and power is delivered to replace the lost generation, 2) when BPAP buys non-federal power and combines it for delivery to its power customers, and 3) when a non-federal generator's output is less than its power sales and it buys power to complete the scheduled sales.

8. Schedules where the source is a hub in the control area will be assigned no requirement. The only Hubs currently are the NW hub with acronym NWH or COB hub with acronym CBH.
9. Transfer schedules, where BPAP power sales customers are served by transfer over another utilities transmission system, are not be assigned an OR requirement to avoid double counting. The customer being served by transfer is assigned the requirement as the TCH. This TCH is usually a full or partial requirements customer who does not schedule and the use is determined using metered amount.

Rules for Schedules with Specific Products

(The general rules apply before the specific rules are applied.)

BPAT tracks the type of transmission product that each schedules uses with product codes. Some product codes affect OR requirements.

1. A product code of 00 indicates no use of BPAT transmission, 99 indicates use of non-BPA transmission, and 42 indicates a direct schedules not using BPAT facilities. In these cases there is no TCH for BPAT transmission. Note there may not be an OR requirement due to the general rules.

If the Network product code is a 99 or 00 or 42, then:

- a. If there is no Intertie TCH, then the OR requirement will be assigned to the source as a Control Area Service.
 - b. If there is an Intertie TCH and the Intertie product code is not 99 or 00 or 42, then the requirement is assigned to the Intertie TCH as an Ancillary Service. If the Intertie product code is 99 or 00 or 42 then the requirement is assigned to the source as a Control Area Service.
 - c. If there is no Network TCH and if the Intertie product code is 99 or 00 or 42, then the requirement is assigned to the source as a Control Area Service.
2. A Network code of 43 indicates the schedule is for the delivery of contingency energy within the control area and there is no OR requirement. Note that the 43 code is only used for the Network. There is no OR charge for the delivery of energy under NWPP Reserve Sharing which is Network product code 40.
 3. CSPE schedules have no requirement assigned to the TCH. The requirement will be assigned to the BPAP as a Control Area Service. The CSPE transmission contracts do not allow reserves to be charged so the requirement is passed to the source, BPAP.

RULES FOR LOAD ENTITIES WITH INTERNAL GENERATION

This is generation that is internal to a load entities system and is sometimes called "Generation behind the meter". The generation can be used to serve the load entities load or sold off-system. The Load Entity or one of its customers may own the generator, but the Load Entity or its agent is responsible for transmission scheduling and generator estimates. Operating Reserves requirements are assigned to the Load Entity as a Control Area Service. The OR requirement is determined from the total monthly output of the generator. No OR requirements is assigned to any schedules from internal generators.

CALCULATING THE RESERVE REQUIREMENT

1. For schedules or internal generators that have an OR requirement, the requirement will be calculated by multiplying the scheduled or metered energy by 5% where the source is a hydro resource, 7% for non-hydro, and 5.2% where the source is BPAP. The BPAP percentage is a weighted average of federal resources. Note that for billing the OR requirement is split equally between Spinning and Supplemental Reserves.
2. Those customers that Self-provide (SP) or have Third Party supply arrangements will not be charged for OR unless they do not provide enough reserves to fully cover their requirement each hour. As of October 2002 these customers are Avista, Seattle, Tacoma, and Pend Oreile.

CHARGING FOR OPERATING RESERVES

The Spinning Reserve and Supplemental Reserve billing factors are each 50% of the total OR requirement. The billing factor is multiplied by the OR rate of 8.27 mills/kWh, which is the same for Spinning and Supplemental.